CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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"We Support General Kim Il Sung"

South Korean Youths Express Ardent Adoration for Leader Before Crowd

The ardent adoration for Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, is burning more furiously in the hearts of the South Korean people as the days go by.

According to a South Korean daily, two young men named Li Hong Sik and Li Jun Sun, farmers residing in Oiam-*ri*, Songak *myun*, Asan county, South Choongchung Province, expressed their uncontrollable feelings of adoration and reverence for the Leader by shouting, "We support General Kim Il Sung" before a group of people.

They shouted this shout at the top of their voices before the passengers in a bus on the way home from a dirty "anti-communist" gathering organized in Onyang on Feb. 9 to which they had been forcibly dragged by the Pak Jung Hi treacherous clique.

The beastly Pak Jung Hi fascist clique on Feb. 15 made the Chunan branch of the puppet Taejon District Procurator's Office arrest these patriotic youths and are scheming to punish them under the notorious "Anti-Communist Law."

"Premier Kim Il Sung's Theses Is Great Program, Classic Document of Int'l Significance..."

The great ideas of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, expounding in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," a great Marxist-Leninist programme indicating a way for the final solution of the agrarian question in our country and historic document which has developed the scientific theory on communism onto a new higher stage, is creating great repercussions among the people of the world.

The Pakistani paper "Evening Star" stressed that the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" authored by Premier Kim Il Sung in February, 1964, is of great significance in socialist rural construction.

The theses is a great Marxist-Leninist programme of rural construction for finally solving the peasant and agricultural questions under socialism, a milestone indicating a bright morrow of the socialist countryside and mighty weapons for socialist and communist construction.

The paper wrote this in a lengthy article warmly hailing Premier Kim Il Sung's historic document "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country." It respectfully printed, together with the article, a portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The article quoted the following passages from the theses: **"In the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution the peasant and agrarian questions consisted in emancipating the peasantry from exploitation and enslavement by the landlords, and in freeing the productive forces of agriculture from the fetters of the feudal relations of production through the abolition of feudal landownership in the countryside.**

"In the stage of the socialist revolution the peasant and agrarian questions consisted in emancipating the peasantry once and for all from every kind of exploitation and oppression, and in completely freeing the productive forces of agriculture from the fetters of the old production relations based on private ownership, by liquidating the capitalist elements in the countryside and reorganizing the private peasant economy into a socialist collective economy."

The article also quoted the following passage:

"For the successful solution of the peasant and agrarian questions under socialism, it is imperative to adhere firmly to three basic principles in rural work.

First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural areas;

Second, the leadership of the working class over the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support given by the towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way;

Third, the guidance and management of the rural economy should steadily be brought closer to the advanced level of management of industrial enterprises, the links between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership should be strengthened, and co-operative ownership should be steadily brought closer to ownership by the whole people."

The article introduced in detail the shining successes made in Korea through the brilliant embodiment of the great ideas of Premier Kim Il Sung's theses in actual life.

The article emphasized in conclusion:

All the successes achieved in Korea are the brilliant fruition of the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist in our times. Premier Kim Il Sung's theses is a great programme and classic document of international significance for the correct solution of the agrarian question in those countries which were once colonial, semi-feudal states like Korea.

Ralbaha Dur, representative of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana in Havana, stressed that the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" of Premier Kim Il Sung, an outstanding leader of the world revolution, is a valuable document which made a great contribution to the international communist movement and the world revolutionary struggle.

In his recent statement, he noted that the theses, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist classic of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, is a great historic document which gave a comprehensive exposition of the basic principles and clear-cut ways and means for the successful solution of the socialist agrarian question. He went on to say:

In the theses, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, indicated a most correct path of the solution of the agrarian question, the difficult and complex question in socialist construction, on the basis of a deep study and scientific analysis of reality, firmly adhering to the stand of *Juche*.

We have never known

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Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Messages

Over "Pueblo" Incident

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, received the following messages from Jesusumu Baobono, General Secretary of the People's Idea Party of Equatorial Guinea, and David L. Smith, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Scotland, in connection with the "Pueblo" incident:

From People's Idea Party of Equatorial Guinea

The Rio Muni and Fernando Po Equatorial Guinean people and the People's Idea Party of Equatorial Guinea, their vanguard party, extend revolutionary greetings to Premier Kim Il Sung, the great and respected and beloved Leader of the entire 40 million Korean people and the world oppressed peoples, to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Government and the Navy of the heroic Korean People's Army, on the capture of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops which infiltrated into the territorial waters of your country.

Our people and the People's Idea Party of Equatorial Guinea, their party, will always stand in any adversity on the side of the fraternal Korean people who are waging a righteous struggle against the aggressive manœuvres of U.S. imperialism and for defending their sovereignty and realizing the independent unification of their country.

We also actively support the struggle of the South Korean people who have taken up arms to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and achieve the independent unification of their country.

The Equatorial Guinean people and the People's Idea Party of Equatorial Guinea, their party, who regard the struggle of the Korean people as their own struggle and resolutely condemn the U.S. imperialists' ceaseless aggressive manœuvres for the provocation of a new war in Korea, are convinced that under your wise leadership the Korean people will force the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, liberate South Korea and achieve final victory.

Down with U.S. imperialism!

Long live the armed struggle of the South Korean people!

Long live Korea-Equatorial Guinea solidarity!

From Scotland Workers' Party

The Workers' Party of Scotland extends congratulations to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon giving a due lesson to the arrogant imperialists by capturing the U.S. spy ship "Pueblo" which intruded into its territorial waters and defending its sovereignty.

Our party warmly welcomes the fact that it has become all the more patent that a small nation is able to smash the ferocious acts of decaying "big" capitalist power.

We promise that our party will exert efforts for removing a great many U.S. military bases, nuclear weapons and control organs from Scotland, our country.

Only by so doing, can our workers shatter their fascist barbarities and make a most excellent contribution to the more successful and growing struggle being waged by the peoples of Korea, Vietnam and other countries.

We, in the name of the Central Committee of our party, extend warm brotherly greetings.

Technicolour Documentary

"Mrs. Kang Ban Suk, Our Mother"

Mother Kang Ban Suk

Mother Kang Ban Suk hands over to Premier Kim Il Sung the revolvers used by Mr. Kim Hyung Jik, conveying his will: "...You must win the country's independence at all costs even if your bones are to be broken and your body torn to pieces."

Recently the Korean Documentary Film Studio in Pyongyang has produced the technicolour documentary "Mrs. Kang Ban Suk, Our Mother" showing the lofty life of Mrs. Kang Ban Suk, the mother of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and a fine revolutionary, and her immortal exploits.

Mrs. Kang Ban Suk was a helper and close comrade-in-arms to her husband Mr. Kim Hyung Jik, an ardent patriot and indomitable revolutionary, who had done all she could to help him in his revolutionary activities for the restoration of the fatherland; she was the mother who brought up Premier Kim Il Sung into the outstanding and great Leader of the Korean nation, and a fine revolutionary who personally organized and guided the struggle for arousing the working women and the masses of people to the revolution for the restoration of the fatherland and the emancipation of women.

The creative staff of this film devoted all their energies to impressively representing the immortal achievements made by Mrs. Kang Ban Suk, her lofty revolutionary spirit and her beautiful and strong traits through historical data and reminiscences of those who grew up under her guidance.

The portrait of Mrs. Kang Ban Suk appears first on the screen. The working people from different parts of the country go to Mangyungdai as dear as the native place to the hearts of the 40 million Korean people. On July 31 last year the working people in the northern half visited the grave of Mrs. Kang Ban Suk in a sunny place at the foot of a mountain and commemorated with a feeling of deep reverence the 35th anniversary of her passing away.

That day the people, recalling with the feeling of respect and reverence the brilliant revolutionary road traversed by her, firmly resolved to model after the ardent revolutionary spirit of the mother and her lofty traits and become revolutionary soldiers single-heartedly faithful to Marshal Kim Il Sung and went to Mangyungdai, a historic place.

From the house in Chilgol where the mother was born, the film traces the brilliant life of the mother.

Mrs. Kang Ban Suk was born on April 21, 1892 as the second daughter of Mr. Kang Don Wook, ardent patriot and energetic, anti-Japanese educationist. She was educated in patriotism from her early years by her father and emulated the unyielding fighting spirit of Mr. Kang Jin Suk, her eldest brother who conducted a staunch independence movement at home and abroad.

The mother grew up in her house in Chilgol. When she attained her years of discretion, she helped her parents in arduous farming and, when she turned 10, undertook the kitchen work.

The scene then shifts to the thatched house of Mangyungdai, the historic place, where Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, was born.

Mrs. Kang Ban Suk moved to this house after she got married to Mr. Kim Hyung Jik.

Here in the shabby thatched house Mrs. Kang Ban Suk took the house-keeping entirely in her hands as the eldest daughter-in-law of the big revolutionary family of twelve and actively helped her husband Mr. Kim Hyung Jik in his revolutionary activities and educated her children with Mr. Kim Hyung Jik's examples of ardent patriotism

While showing various places of Mangyungdai, a historic place, where Marshal Kim Il Sung nursed his grand aspiration in his childhood, the film introduces various stories of how Mrs. Kang Ban Suk put forth all her energies for bringing up Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The scene moves to the Bonghwa-*ri*, Kangdong county, South Pyungan Province. Mr. Kim Hyung Jik engaged in the independence movement moved here in 1916 and came to the fore as an organizer and guider of the Korean independence movement, expanding the arena of struggle to a wider area. On March 23, 1917 Mr. Kim Hyung Jik organized the "Korean National Association," the biggest anti-Japanese movement organization and underground organization in those days, and combined the political activity with the military one and unfolded more vehement revolutionary activities to achieve the independence of Korea by fulfilling the anti-imperialist and national tasks on the strength of the Korean people themselves.

Mother Kang Ban Suk helped with all enthusiasm her husband and his comrades-in-arms in their vigorous revolutionary activities.

Later, in Linkiang, Pataokou and Fusung of Northeast China, Mrs. Kang Ban Suk, overcoming all difficulties, helped Mr. Kim Hyung Jik in his revolutionary activities and rendered assistance to many revolutionaries as the mother of Korea.

Marshal Kim Il Sung who went to Northeast China, together with his parents, returned to the homeland to study at the age of 12 at the wish of his father. Upon hearing the news that his father was arrested again by the Japanese police, Marshal Kim Il Sung went on foot to the alien land, covering a long distance to see his mother at the young age of 14 with a heroic resolve. His arrival was a great enjoyment to the mother. But the mother made him leave that very night for Linkiang, for the family in Pataokou was under the strict watch of the police.

After Mr. Kim Hyung Jik passed away, the mother, upholding the will of Mr. Kim Hyung Jik, carried forward the revolutionary cause left unfinished by Mr. Kim Hyung Jik, with her young sons, in the alien land.

When Marshal Kim Il Sung needed revolvers to get out of the encirclement of the enemy, the mother visited his comrades to get two revolvers. She carried the loaded revolvers with her to finish off the enemies in case they pounce upon her.

Mrs. Kang Ban Suk personally took an active part in the anti-Japanese struggle.

After the death of Mr. Kim Hyung Jik, Mrs. Kang Ban Suk worked in the Women's Association organization in Fusung. From 1928 the mother worked as the chairman of the Women's Association, waging a tireless struggle for organizing and mobilizing women in the revolutionary movement.

She visited not only the near-by villages but also the villages far from Fusung to arouse the women to the sacred struggle against Japanese imperialism.

The mother also participated in a secret organization guided by Marshal Kim Il Sung and actively helped in the work of the "Sainal Children's Union" and the "Anti-Imperialist Youth Union." Even in the days when she lay in her sickbed, she always carried out on her own responsibility many difficult tasks assigned to her by the organization.

Convinced of the restoration of the fatherland, amid the warm affection the mother showed for him surmounting all hardships, Marshal Kim Il Sung founded the anti-Japanese guerrilla units, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed forces in Korea, and guided the anti-Japanese armed struggle, thereby ushering in a new era of revolution, which brought about an epochal turn in the communist movement and the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in Korea.

Mrs. Kang Ban Suk, the great mother of Korea who sent Marshal Kim Il Sung onto the great road of the Korean revolution, passed away at the age of 41 on July 31, 1932, before seeing the brilliant restoration of the fatherland which she had aspired to so ardently.

The restoration of the fatherland and the happiness of the people which the mother devoted her whole life to and desired so ardently have been realized brilliantly by Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, ever-victorious, iron-willed commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and international working-class movement, whom she gave birth to and brought up. And under his leadership, the Korean people are living in a great era of victory and thriving under the prospering socialist system.

The film serves as a valuable textbook of life and struggle in thoroughly arming the entire people with the unitary ideology of Premier Kim Il Sung and revolutionizing and working-classizing them, who are powerfully raising the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge for socialist construction and the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution, upholding the great 10-point Political Programmes et forth by the Leader.

On 33rd Birthday of Historic Tahuangwei, Yaoyingkou Meets

The Tahuangwei and Yaoyingkou Meetings of historic significance were organized and guided by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, in the spring of 1935.

We Korean citizens in Japan greet the 33rd birthday of the Tahuangwei and Yaoyingkou Meetings in an atmosphere in which firmly rallied around the Leader, we defend our rights to national education and repatriation and other democratic, national rights against the malicious machinations of enemies in Japan and abroad, and make efforts to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea, and achieve the independent unification of the country, upholding the 10-point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic announced by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly.

The Tahuangwei Meeting and the Yaoyingkou Meeting which followed it immediately were of weighty significance in bringing about a great upsurge in the Korean revolution by firmly upholding and carrying through the stand of *Juche* in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Korean revolution, guaranteeing the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks and solidly building up the internal force of the revolution.

At the meetings Marshal Kim Il Sung waged a principled struggle against the great power chauvinists who brought the Korean revolution to a serious crisis, flunkeyism and dogmatism and against the counter-revolutionary factional elements who implanted and fostered them, thus saving the revolution from the difficulties and energetically leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

At the turn of the 1930's when the Korean people were standing at the crossroads of life and death, Marshal Kim Il Sung put forth the line of the armed struggle of opposing the counter-revolutionary armed force with the revolutionary armed force and clarified that this was the only way of saving the destiny of the Korean people.

The line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle formulated by Marshal Kim Il Sung was the most correct line for advancing the Korean revolution and accomplishing the cause of the restoration of the fatherland under the conditions of those days when the fascist suppression by the Japanese imperialists was intensified as never before and even the slightest possibilities of legal activity were completely eliminated: it was a line of revolution and *Juche* worked out by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of our country.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, firmly on the basis of the stand of *Juche*, illumined a clear-cut way for accomplishing the cause of the restoration of the fatherland through an armed struggle, the highest form of the national liberation struggle, before our people, put forth scientific lines and policies for advancing the Korean revolution—the line of building a revolutionary armed force and establishing the guerrilla bases—liberated areas—the policy of launching anti-imperialist united action and the anti-Japanese national united front movement, etc.—and carried them through.

Thanks to the creative lines and policies formulated by Marshal Kim Il Sung on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and his correct leadership, the anti-Japanese armed struggle dealt heavy blows to the Japanese imperialists from the first days.

The site of the Yaoyingkou Meeting where Marshal Kim Il Sung mapped out the most correct line for actively developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle

With the ranks of the Communists expanding and strengthening and the combat might of the anti-Japanese guerrilla units growing, the Japanese imperialists were frightened by the fiercely raging flames of the revolution, and mobilized armed forces on a large scale on the one hand and tried hard to smuggle such marionettes organizations as the "*Minsaingdan*" and "*Hyuphwa* Association" into the ranks of the revolution and resorted to all conceivable tricks on the other hand to stamp out the anti-Japanese armed struggle and break the revolutionary spirit of the people, and against such background the great power chauvinists and the counter-revolutionary factional elements who were fawning upon them colluded with each other and schemed to use the anti-"*Minsaingdan*" struggle for achieving their political ambition.

Due to such machinations of the great power chauvinists and factional elements, the Korean revolution suffered a serious loss and ran up against a grave difficulty.

In this period of stern trial when the Korean revolution was at stake, Marshal Kim Il Sung, though he was still weak after chills, took upon himself the task of overcoming the crisis of the revolution, not caring about himself.

The Tahuangwei Meeting held at such time and the Yaoyingkou Meeting which followed it discussed a series of questions concerning the anti-"*Minsaingdan*" struggle.

At the meetings Marshal Kim Il Sung waged a principled struggle for saving the Korean revo-

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such theory on the solution of the agrarian question, which, like a lighthouse, brilliantly illumined the road ahead of us.

Our People's Progressive Party of Guyana did not know clearly the ways and means for the solution of the agrarian question in Guyana, an agrarian country.

But, having studied the theses of Comrade Kim Il Sung with its profound and clear content, we have become more firmly convinced of the victory of the revolution.

The theses of Comrade Kim Il Sung is a brilliant document of great practical significance not only for the countries building socialist economy but also for all countries striving to free themselves from backwardness.

He said that he was deeply impressed by all ways and means for the solution of the agrarian question put forth by Premier Kim Il Sung, quoting him as saying:

"The technical, cultural and ideological revolutions are the central revolutionary tasks that must be accomplished in the rural areas following the completion of socialist co-operativization.

"Irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization are the four fundamental components of the technical revolution in the countryside. The steady increase of crop yields is impossible if irrigation and chemicalization are neglected while mechanization and electrification are one-sidely emphasized. If, on the contrary, efforts are concentrated only on irrigation and chemicalization while mechanization and electrification are neglected, labour efficiency cannot be raised, nor can the intensity of the peasants' manual labour be reduced."

Saying that this was a most clear analysis for the solution of the socialist agrarian question and for the development of agricultural producion, he continued:

What impressed us most in the theses is the question of the ideological revolution.

Among the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside, Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The ideological revolution is the most important and most difficult revolutionary task that must be accomplished before all other work. It would be a grave error to put accent on the technical and cultural revolutions alone and neglect the ideological revolution."**

These words give many lessons to us revolutionaries.

He stressed that such problems put forth in the theses as the problems of strengthening the assistance of town to the countryside, gradually eliminating the distinctions between town and country, setting up the regional unit and the base linking town and the countryside and strengthening the direct productive relations between industry and agriculture, etc., are the problems all the countries should take as a guide in solving the agrarian question.

The "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," a great programme for rural construction put forth by Premier Kim Il Sung, gave an answer to the questions of principle for the solution of the agrarian question in all countries which have embarked upon the road of socialist construction and as such this document is of great significance, declared **Salah Niare**, Malian Minister of State in Charge of Local Industry, Electricity and Industry, in his impressions given on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," a historic work of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Pointing out that the Korean people have made great successes in a short span of time by carrying out the tasks of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside along the road illumined by the theses of Premier Kim Il Sung, he wrote: I have deeply realized that the rural economy of a country can be speedily developed with the powerful assistance of a developed industry.

The "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," authored and put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, furnishes an all-round and concrete indication of the ways for the final solution of the peasant and agrarian questions under socialism, stressed **Dekinrin**, General Secretary of the Burmese Council for World Peace.

He said this in a statement highly lauding the theses, a historic work of Premier Kim Il Sung.

Thanks to the brilliant embodiment of the great ideas of the theses under the guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung, enormous successes have been scored in Korea, he emphasized.

Warmly praising the sagacity of the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung and his seasoned method of guidance combining theory with practice and his boundless fidelity to the revolutionary cause of the working class, Dekinrin said that Premier Kim Il Sung is not only leading the Korean people to victory but radiantly illumining the road ahead of the oppressed and exploited peoples of the world.

Saying that he was deeply impressed by the ideas and theoretical propositions expounded by Premier Kim Il Sung in the theses, he emphasized that he could not but marvel at the construction of modern houses at state expense in the Korean countryside freed from taxes. Pointing out that it is thanks to the correct leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung that the Korean people have been able to score a great victory in a short period, shattering at every step the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, Dekinrin concluded that all the successes made in Korea constitute a guarantee not only for the unification and future prosperity of Korea but for peace in Asia and the world.

Meanwhile, recently the Indian weekly **"Event"** and the Burmese paper **"Working People's Daily"** also carried respectfully portraits of Premier Kim Il Sung together with the full text of his historic work "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

"Foreigners' School Bill" Must Be Scrapped at Once

Japanese People Lash "Bill" Bitterly

In Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto, Japanese people are launching a large-scale struggle to oppose the unjustifiable "Foreigners' School Bill" designed to suppress and obliterate the national education of the Korean citizens here, particularly after the Japanese Government submitted the "bill" to the Diet on Mar. 12.

Receiving the news that the Japanese Government submitted the "bill" to the Diet, the "Liaison Council to Defend National Education and Repatriation of Koreans in Japan," of which 77 Japanese political parties and social bodies are members, held on Mar. 13 a meeting of representatives of various organizations to oppose the "Foreigners' School Bill" and to defend the repatriation work in the First Dietmen's Hall of the Lower House.

The Japan Democratic Socialist Party decided to oppose passage of the "bill," saying that the "bill" is one of the oppressing bills. This decision was made at a conference on education held by the party on Mar. 13 to decide its education policy in connection with the fact that the Japanese Government submitted the "bill" to the Diet.

As a result, all the Japanese opposition parties made clear their stands against the "Foreigners' School Bill" as their own policy.

On Mar. 15, the Tokyo Conference to Defend National Education and Repatriation of Koreans in Japan (composed of 55 bodies in Tokyo) called a meeting of representatives at the meeting hall of the Tokyo Metropolitan Council of Trade Unions to demand immediate legal authorization of Korean University and withdrawal of the "bill."

It mapped out an immediate action program to promote more vigorous struggles to oppose the Government's machinations.

On the evening of Mar. 13, over 200 citizens in various walks of life in Setagaya Ward, held a meeting and unanimously adopted a resolution opposing the "bill," and following the meeting, the attendants marched through the streets, shouting slogans.

A suprapartisan delegation of the Osaka Prefectural Assembly, including all Japanese political parties, on Mar. 15 came up to Tokyo and visited the authorities concerned, strongly demanding guarantee of the national education of Koreans here and immediate withdrawal of the "Foreigners' School Bill" submitted to the Diet.

The Teachers' Union of Osaka also dispatched a delegation to the authorities concerned in Tokyo for the same purpose.

The Kyoto Prefectural Assembly adopted on Mar. 14 a resolution concerning the defence of foreigners' national education, including Koreans' education in Japan, opposing the Government's machinations to pass through the Diet the "Foreigners' School Bill."

Tokyoites demonstrating the suppressive "bill"

7,000 Koreans Meet to Defend Rights to Nat'l Education, Repatriation

About 7,000 Korean citizens in Tokyo and in its neighbouring prefectures held on Mar. 14, at the Hibiya Open-Air Amphitheatre, Tokyo, a "Central Meeting of Korean Citizens in Japan to Defend Their Rights to Democratic, National Education and Repatriation."

Li Kye Baik, Chairman of the Measure Committee on National Education and Repatriation made a report at the meeting.

In his report, the speaker strongly denounced with burning national indignation the Japanese authorities for the malicious machinations to deprive the Koreans here of their just rights to national education and repatriation. He said that all the Korean citizens in Japan should unite themselves firmly as one around the Leader, and defend their rights to national education and repatriation and all the other democratic, national rights.

With respect for Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the meeting unanimously adopted a letter addressed to him expressing the renewed determination of all the participants to defend to the last their just rights.

At the same time, a delegation of the assembly came up to Tokyo on Mar. 15 and visited the Prime Minister's official residence and the Ministry of Education to hand copies of the resolution.

The assembly adopted a similar resolution last year-end. Thus, the recent resolution was a second on the same question.

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lution from the grave difficulty, while dealing an overall blow to the erroneous assertion of the great power chauvinists and the counter-revolutionary factional elements on the question of the anti "*Minsaingdan*" struggle.

Marshal Kim Il Sung also sharply criticized the unjust view of the great power chauvinists who opposed the Korean Communists raising their national tasks.

Marshal Kim Il Sung clarified that it is an inviolable, legitimate right of the Korean Communists and the Korean people to fight for the Korean revolution and pay attention to it at all times and it is a sacred internationalist duty assigned to them.

He expounded in perfect logical terms that for the Koreans to carry out the Korean revolution successfully with a sense of responsibility was not national egoism nor a betrayal of the international revolution, and that on the contrary, it was to be loyal both to the national and international duties of the revolution of the world proletariat and helpful to the revolution of other countries.

At the meeting Marshal Kim Il Sung thoroughly exposed the unreasonable stand of the Left adventurists in regard with the question of cadres and gave a correct answer to this question.

He taught that the spearhead of struggle should be directed to Japanese imperialism and its lackeys and that in judging persons one should not proceed from any pre-conceived opinion or prejudice, much less from the national prejudice but strictly take into consideration their actual struggle and that one should trust one's comrades and firmly defend the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks.

Marshal Kim Il Sung exposed and shattered to smithereens the machinations of the Left adventurists and the counter-revolutionary factional elements who did enormous harm to the revolution, failing to discern our side from the enemy and undermining the unity and cohesion of the ranks, thereby making it possible to direct the spearhead of struggle to Japanese imperialism and its stooges and firmly defend the unity and cohesion of the ranks.

At the Yaoyingkou Meeting Marshal Kim Il Sung mapped out the line that the People's Revolutionary Army should go over to active offensive by advancing into the vast areas, taking the initiative of dissolving for the better the guerrilla bases—liberated areas—in East Manchuria for the purpose of further expanding the anti-Japanese guerrilla struggle in conformity with the new, obtaining situation.

The line of Marshal Kim Il Sung was the most correct one for actively developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle and strengthening the overall guidance to the revolutionary movement under the condition in which the purpose of preserving and strengthening the revolutionary forces by relying on the guerrilla bases in the form of fixed liberated areas in those days was attained in the main and it was demanded by the situation at home and abroad to move the stage of the armed struggle to the vast areas and exert revolutionary influence upon the broader masses of the people.

The correctness of this line was proved through the revolutionary practice and at the Nanhutou Meeting.

He built up more firmly the internal force of the revolution by embracing in a broad-minded way all people who could be enlisted into the revolution and conducting the work of principled education and, at the same time, firmly guaranteed the unity and cohesion of ideology and will of the ranks and speedily advanced the armed struggle, and led the overall anti-Japanese, national liberation struggle centering around it to a great upsurge, while further strengthening guidance to the Korean revolution as a whole.

In particular, Marshal Kim Il Sung formed the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a genuine revolutionary organization of the Korean people, thus building up more firmly the main force of the Korean revolution and bringing the revolution to a great upsurge on a nation-wide scale.

Marshal Kim Il Sung firmly safeguarded *Juche* in the Korean revolution and made it possible to hold higher the revolutionary slogan for national liberation through the principled struggle against the Left chauvinists and factionalists.

Through this struggle he cleared the ranks of the anti-Japanese armed struggle of the factionalists who spread flunkeyism.

Thanks to this correct leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung who thoroughly established *Juche* in the Korean revolution and firmly upheld it, the anti-Japanese armed struggle could achieve victory after victory pulling through the thorny path and the Korean revolution could win the victory of today.

It is necessary to thoroughly implement in all fields the great ideas of *Juche* established by Marshal Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Marshal Kim Il Sung taught:

"Embodying the ideas of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Korea splendidly in all fields, we will build a richer, stronger and mightier socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence."

Upholding the great 10-point Political Programme, all Korean citizens in Japan will, firmly arming themselves with the unitary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the ideas of *Juche*, and the glorious revolutionary traditions set up by him, redouble their efforts to promote unification of the country and defend the democratic and national rights.

Jap. Side Must Resume Korea-Japan Red Cross Talks

CHONGRYUN Demands Korea-Japan Red Cross Talks Be Resumed

Fully supporting a statement published on Mar. 11 by Chairman Pak Shin Duk of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in connection with the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) issued a statement on Mar. 13 demanding that the Japanese authorities immediately take an appropriate step to ensure the repatriation service for Korean citizens in Japan. The statement was made public at a press conference at which many Korean, Japanese and other foreign reporters were present.

The statement reads in full:

Two months have already elapsed since the Japanese authorities, pursuing their wicked political aim, brought to a rupture the Colombo Korea-Japan Red Cross talks held to discuss questions on the repatriation of Korean citizens here.

Owing to the Japanese authorities' act of destroying the repatriation work, over 17,000 Koreans here who have already filed their applications for repatriation are now finding themselves in serious distress.

In particular, many people who had packed their belongings and were impatiently waiting for departure for home are now suffering from great hardships and are at the end of their tether.

Needless to say, the repatriation question of Korean citizens in Japan is a question related to the basic human rights ensured for any person by international law, and a pressing humanitarian problem. Precisely for this reason, let alone all the Korean citizens in Japan, today broad sections of the Japanese people pungently denounce the Japanese authorities for the action taken to wreck the repatriation operation and demand immediate resumption of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks.

Pak Shin Duk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued on Mar. 11 a statement in which he insisted that the repatriation work should be continued as long as there are people desirous of returning home, making clear that the DPRK Red Cross Society is fully prepared to comply at any time with a proposal to hold talks on the repatriation problem.

Completely backing the statement of the Chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, CHONGRYUN strongly demands that the Japanese authorities and the Japan Red Cross immediately adopt a sincere measure to resume the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks.

In the light of the historical background to Koreans' mass settlement in Japan and in view of international law and the principles of humanitarianism, the Japanese Government is under legal and moral obligations to ensure with responsibility the repatriation work for Korean citizens in Japan to the last.

Despite this, in consideration of its political bargainings with the South Korean Pak Jung Hi clique, the Japanese Government destroyed the repatriation service which had been conducted successfully for the past eight years and brought to a deadlock the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks in Moscow and Colombo.

Especially, in keeping with the frantic machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique to provoke a new war in Korea, the Japanese authorities not only ruptured unilaterally the Colombo Korea-Japan Red Cross talks, but submitted to the Diet the "Foreigners' School Bill" to institute the system for the purpose of suppressing the democratic and national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

As an undisguised expression of the hostile policy of the Japanese authorities against the DPRK and the Korean people, this leads to their preparations for a new war and completely runs counter to the interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples and to amity and friendship between them.

As is well known, in the Colombo Korea-Japan Red Cross talks, the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society made clear-cut proposals such as those on the means of returning over 17,000 people who had applied for repatriation, the sending of a repatriation boat by our side as before and the meeting by our side of expenditures needed in Japan for the repatriation of those who wish to return home in the future.

This is another expression of the compatriotic love, extended to Koreans here, from Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

There is no reason why the Japanese authorities and the Japan Red Cross should not accept these just proposals of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, nor is there any ground for their not having been unable to do so.

This notwithstanding, according to the policy of the Japanese Government, the delegation of the Japan Red Cross refused to accept even the points of agreements reached during the two month talks, and unilaterally wrecked the talks and fled away, saying that it could not work out an agreed document, even if an agreement was reached in the talks.

To throw dust in the eyes of public opinion in Japan and abroad, the Japanese authorities are palavering that Koreans here should "leave Japan just like other foreigners here." But it is impossible for people who have led a hard life here to return home via Nakhodka, spending tens of thousands of yen per capita, and it is evident that old men, little ones women, patients and pregnant women are unable to go back home aboard cargo-boats without any proper facilities.

The DPRK Red Cross Society proposed to send a repatriation boat to Niigata and cover expenditures for people desirous of returning home in the future. Nevertheless, to oppose this bespeaks that after all, the Japanese Government is obstructing the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to the DPRK with the object of achieving its unjustifiable political aim.

No sooner had public opinion opposing this unjustifiable attitude of the Japanese authorities mounted higher at a rapid pace in Japan and abroad, than Prime Minister Sato of the Japanese Government said in the Feb. 28 Lower House Budget Committee that he wanted to have the authorities concerned reach an agreement and discuss the repatriation question on a humanitarian basis, and Welfare Minister Sonoda said that he had done his best from a humanitarian viewpoint, trying not to complicate this question with international politics.

The Japanese authorities must show not in words but in deeds that they set store by humanitarianism and should take at once a necessary step to continue the repatriation service.

We once again strongly demand that the Japanese Government and the Japan Red Cross take a concrete measure to resume the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks.

The 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan will fight it out to defend the route of repatriation to the DPRK, their glorious fatherland which is developing and prospering under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Korean Red Cross Ready To Attend Repat'n Talks

PYONGYANG, Mar. 12 (KCNA)—Pak Shin Duk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, declared in his statement Monday that the Korean people, the invincible ranks rallied rock-firm around Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, would fight to the last for the continued guarantee of the repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan.

Pointing to the great obstacles lying in the way of the repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan owing to the manoeuvres of the reactionary Government of Japan to sabotage the repatriation operation, Chairman Pak Shin Duk said:

Great numbers of Korean citizens in Japan continue to express their ardent desire to return to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their dear fatherland, looking up to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, in an alien land where they are humiliated and persecuted by the Japanese militarists.

But the reactionary Sato Government of Japan is persisting in its manoeuvres to undermine the repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan, far from taking sincere measures for it. This is an intolerable, crude act of infringing upon the sacred national right of the Korean compatriots in Japan and a wanton challenge to the fair-minded world public opinion.

We vehemently denounce with surging indignation this malicious sabotage of the repatriation operation by the reactionary Government of Japan.

The Japanese authorities are under historic, legal and moral obligations to ensure with a sense of responsibility the repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan to the end.

The Japanese authorities should repatriate at an early date, under the legal obligation, more than 17,000 Korean citizens in Japan, who have already gone through the procedures of application for repatriation, as they wish, and should also assume the responsibility for sending home a great many Koreans in Japan who are desirous of returning to their homeland, whose number is steadily growing.

There is no reason or ground to stop at the present stage the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan.

The repatriation operation should be continued under any circumstances so long as there are those desirous of returning home.

No one can dampen the burning desire of the Korean compatriots in Japan to return to the bosom of the socialist fatherland where Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, is.

Pointing out that the Korean compatriots in Japan and the broad segments of the Japanese people are bitterly denouncing the sabotage of repatriation by the Japanese authorities and demanding an early resumption of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks, he said that this demand reflected the ardent desire of the Korean citizens in Japan and was entirely just.

The Japanese authorities, he continued, should turn an ear to this voice of justice and resume at the earliest date the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks for continuing the repatriation work.

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is ready to attend at any time the talks for discussing the question of the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan.

The Japanese authorities should perform their obligation and show all sincerity till the lofty humanitarian work for the repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan is completed.

Korean citizens keeping an unyielding struggle to defend their rights to democratic, national education and repatriation (Mar. 21, Tokyo)

South Korean Papers Report

South Korean People's Ardent Desire for Unification

A certain South Korean paper carried an interview with a South Korean old man.

The old man in answer to questions put by a reporter said:

"My greatest aspiration is to see the North and South unified. How many compatriots have to undergo tragedy owing to the bisection of the country!" "All the fellow countrymen must realize that the unification of the North and the South is the only road toward prosperity and development of the nation, and we must achieve it with the internal force of the nation and explore all possibilities for this."

Echoing the long-cherished aspiration of the South Korean people for national unification, another South Korean paper declared, "It cannot but be the historic and national task of our nation to shape active measures for unification, analysing all conditions from our independent stand, no matter what the difficulty may be."

Pointing out that the Pak Jung Hi clique seldom let a chance pass by without howling about "prevailing over communism" and "building up strength," a third South Korean paper denounced it as a vain, hollow trumpeting and a treacherous outcry virtually refusing unification.

This fact demonstrates that the programme for unification of the divided country on the basis of the efforts of the Korean nation itself, which was clarified by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, is grasping the hearts of the South Korean people with greater force as the days go by and powerfully arousing them in the cause of the unification of the fatherland.

The paper uttered strong animosity against the Pak Jung Hi clique, accusing it of its treacherous, hackneyed propaganda, "unification through the United Nations."

Noting that under this very deceptive slogan had the U.S. imperialists and their vassals been obstructing the unification of our fatherland up to date, the paper said that the mere mention of the "unification through the United Nations was disgusting.

The paper went on to say that it was nothing but a splitting ruse and a "mere farce" of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Only an independent unification can "dispel the misfortunes of our nation at one sweep," it declared.

With abiding and increasing conviction are the South Korean people advancing vigorously toward the independent unification of their fatherland to bring earlier the day when they will live a happy life in the bosom of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Japanese Militarism—Collaborator Of U.S. War Designs Against Korea

In recent years, the moribund U.S. imperialists have intensified their reckless military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to such an extent where a U.S. imperialist war of aggression may break out at any moment, which was singularly pronounced by the Jan. 23 "Pueblo" incident.

Being faced with an ever-worsening crisis in South Korea and dealt mortal blows in their Vietnam war of aggression, the desperate war maniac U.S. imperialists are madly trying to provoke a new war in Korea as their final resort and actively dragging the Japanese militarists into their new war provocative maneuvers.

In fact, the Japanese militarists revived and nurtured by the U.S. imperialists, under the latter's active instigations, are now embarking upon the road of open reaggression of South Korea, under the signboard of the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

The Japanese militarists are viciously intriguing to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," while actively cooperating with the U.S. imperialists in their policy of aggression and war.

Marshal Kim Il Sung instructs us as follows:

"Japan's Sato Government, with the active support of U.S. imperialism, has not only mapped out the plans of war to invade South Korea and other Asian nations but also already started stretching its tentacles of aggression to South Korea.

A tripartite military alliance has virtually been formed among U.S. imperialism, the Sato Government of Japan and the South Korean puppet clique through bilateral military agreements."

Referring to the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" which was captured flagrante delicto by the heroic Korean People's Army after intruding deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Sato Government of Japan shamelessly claimed that "the 'Pueblo' was hijacked on the high seas," evidencing malicious hostility toward the DPRK and vigorously defending the criminal acts of U.S. imperialism.

Japan has already been turned into an important supply base, repair base and a base of offensive operations, totally serving the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war efforts in Vietnam and other parts of Asia.

As a matter of fact, the captured U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" had its home base in Yokosuka, Japan, and scores of U.S. imperialist naval vessels which entered the East Sea as a special task unit of the 7th Fleet in major provocations against the DPRK were based in Japan. And squadrons of U.S. imperialist fighter-bombers which flew into South Korea in the wake of the "Pueblo" incident were also based in Japan and Okinawa.

Japanese Foreign Minister Miki said on Jan. 29 at a session of the Budget Committee of the Japanese Lower House, "The B 52 bombers are deployed in Okinawa in view of the tense situation in Korea."

Accelerated Japanese Militarist Reinvasion Of South Korea

Since the conclusion of the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty," the Japanese militarists have become a "shock brigade" in the U.S. imperialists' Asian aggression and briskly collaborating with the U.S. imperialists in maintaining their shaky colonial ruling system in South Korea and have began to reinvade South Korea with a view to realizing their old pipe dream.

Synchronizing with the intensified war provocations of U.S. imperialism in Korea, a "resident Japan Self-Defence Forces military attache" on Sept. 27 last year was assigned to Seoul for the first time after the Liberation and resident South Korean puppet military attaches arrived in Tokyo to assume his office.

Earlier on Sept. 19 the same year, the Japan Self-Defence authorities declared "The principal mission of the defence attache now in Seoul is to study a possible North-South Korea military conflict and the defence setup of South Korea."

At the same time, traffic of military officials and other people concerned became frequent between South Korea and Japan.

Since then, joint military exercises of U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and the Pak Jung Hi clique have been conducted in the East Sea.

For instance, according to Japanese dailies, the war-maniac U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese militarists conducted an anti-submarine attack exercise in the East Sea and the Tsugaru Straits for a week in May last year. This was immediately followed a series of joint military exercises involving anti-submarine attack exercises in the same waters.

Moreover, the Japanese militarists supplied the South Korean puppet army with huge quantities of military materials. In March last year, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique reached agreement that Japan also should supply South Korea with necessary weapons and ammunition to be used by the South Korean puppet troops in South Vietnam. Since then, the Japanese militarists have been supplying South Korea with military materials in increasing quantities.

In 1966, 22 U.S.-made "M-48 tanks" repaired in Japan were transferred to the South Korean puppet army as a move to modernize the puppet army. Most of the raw materials of steel plates, barbed wires, jungle shoes, uniforms, and other military goods which the South Korean puppet clique sold to the South Vietnamese stooges, were all supplied by Japan.

Japanese militarism dreaming an old dream

Che Jun

It is a matter of common knowledge that the Japanese militarists who are increasingly antagonistic to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are planning to throw troops of the "Self-Defence Forces" into the Korean theatre in case of a new war in Korea.

Japanese Monopolists' Militarization of South Korean Economy

While strengthening its military tie-up with the South Korean puppets, Japanese militarism is dispatching Japanese monopolists to South Korea to push the militarization of the South Korean economy, as economic moves to support the U.S. imperialist war plots.

In 1966, the first year of the effectuation of the "Agreement on ROK-Japan Economic Cooperation", in December of 1965, 50 per cent of the so-called "free grants" which were invested in South Korea in payment for the "Property Claim Against Japan" and 70 per cent of "financial loan" were supplied in the form of raw materials for military use.

Supplementary "aid" was used to expand or newly construct military roads and military bases, to increase the freight capabilities of railroads and reorganize communication networks all of which were directly connected to the increased military potential of South Korea.

In recent months, the Japanese militarists are scheming to strengthen their economic control over South Korea by making direct investments there and actively helping the Pak Jung Hi clique to build ammunition plants. The South Korean daily "Hankook Ilbo" reported on Feb. 16, a 2,600,000 dollar loan is planned to be made to the South Korean "Sinchang Company" by the Japanese "Arai Trading Company" to construct bullet-making plants.

In this way, the Japanese militarists are running wild to realize their old aggressive ambition by energetically pressing ahead with the militarization of the South Korean economy under the misleading pretexts of "aid" or "loan," which is inseparably bound with the intensified U.S. imperialist war provocations against the DPRK.

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